Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to join in the observance of the fiftleth anniversary of The New-York Tribune. Its record is worthy of this great demonstration. It has had a career of success, of sefulness and of power, enjoyed by few, if any of its contemporaries. It has been a veritable tribune of the people-has fought their battles, and sustained with force and courage their cause, which was the cause of freedom and humanity. Its discussion of public questions has been fair and fearless-just to its adversaries, and faithful to its friends. (Cheers.)

It has in a marked degree shaped and moulded public opinion, and made its impress upon public policies and public law for half a century. It has in-structed boy and man to right political thought, infuenced statesman, scholar, President and Cabinets, and it has always been upon the side of good morals, good citizenship and good government. (Cheers.)

It will not be expected in the few moments allotted

o me, that I can enter upon any extended discussion the subject assigned to me-that of the tariff. deed I should have preferred, had I been left free, to have occupied my brief time in reminiscence and congratulation, rather than in the serious task of presenting an economic question although of great public interest at this time, and perhaps more than any other for the moment claiming public attention. The tariff is now one of the chief questions of party division and represents two schools of political thought, which have divided the people more or less sharply from the beginning of the government. The one holds to the toetrine of a revenue tariff and the other to a protective tariff, as the best agency to provide the Gov-ernment with needed revenue. Eath have found expression in our public statutes. Protective tariff laws extend over a longer period of our national life than revenue tariff laws. Both have been tried by the severest test, that of experience—the one duryears and the other forty-seven years

WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES. The revenue tariff accorate can find no en-couragement or support in the experience of our own country under his system, the protectionist can find nowhere stronger argument and support for his system than the one furnished by our experience and history. (Cheers.) The late distinguished Editor and founder of The Tribune, whose name lends lustre to this anniversary, in 1869 summarized in a striking manner these great lessons of history. It has never been better done. Let me read :

Our years of signal disaster and depression have been those in which our ports were more easily flooded with foreign goods-those which intervened betwixt the recognition of our Independence and the enactment of the tariff of 1789-those which followed the close of our last war with Great Britain and were signalized by immense importations of her fabricsthose of 1837-'42, when the compromise of 1833 began to be seriously felt in the reduction of duties on im ports—and those of 1854-57, when the Polk-Walker tariff of 1846 had had time to take full effect."

No similarly sweeping revulsions and prostration ever took place-I think none could take place-under the sway of efficient protection. Mr. Clay, in 1832, after premising that the seven years preceding the passage of the tariff of 1824 had been the most disastrons, while the seven following the passage of the act had been the most prosperous, that our country had ever known, said "This transformation of the con-dition of the country, from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry."

This is the testimony of history, and cannot be controverted. The progress of the country since 1861 in development and National advancement makes the historical argument even stronger and more conclusive than the periods of which Mr. Greeley spoke. The whole subject is one of practical business, of National and individual well-being. (Applause.) Which tariff system will best provide the public revenues with the least burden upon the people which, while doing this, will promote rather than retard the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the

Either system will raise the required revenues for the Government, if properly applied. A revenue tariff will do this for the time at least; a protective tariff has demonstrated what it can do in that direction in the last thirty years. But, while a revenue tariff can secure needed revenue, it can do nothing else. It proposes to do nothing else. It seeks to do nothing else. It is unmindful of everything else. It no thought of our industrial independence, of the employments of our people, of the wages of our labor, of a home market for our agriculturists, and, while professing to be the friend of the consumer, it is his concealed foe.

WHAT A REVENUE TAX MEANS.

Its sole purpose is to promote importations that it my increase the revenue. It has no other object but to raise revenue and only revenue; when that is done its mission is ended. Its duties must in no case favor the domestic producer. If they do, they are protective, and to that extent are condemned by the reve nue reformer, as a restraint upon foreign importations and free commercial exchanges and a check upon the revenue. It singles out, first, as subjects for taxation, those articles of foreign produce and manufacture of the soil or shop, which we cannot produce, and upon them imposes its tax or duty. If it taxes a foreign competing product it must make its tax or tariff so low as to discourage domestic and encourage foreign production, otherwise it would fall of its purpose. Low tariffs require the largest importations to secure needed revenue. Their effect is to stimulate foreign manufactures and foreign productions, stifle home manufactures and home productions, and increase the demand for foreign labor by narrowing the opportunities of American labor. A revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer, for which the consumer gets no com-

A protective tariff places all articles of foreign production and manufacture, except luxuries which we cannot produce in this country, on the free list without tariff or tax. So, in 1872, in pursuance of this princi-ple, tea and coffee which had theretofore been taxed for revenue purposes were admitted without customhouse charge to our ports and our people, and so in 1890, when the time had come that the revenue could be spared, the protective party, following the principle I have announced, removed the tariff from sugar, because after a hundred years of experience we had demonstrated that we were able to produce but 8 per cent of what we consumed. And by the same law, we put those fibres and drugs which we are not capable of growing also upon the free list. The protective principle imposes its tariffs upon foreign products which compete with the products of our own land and inbor, of our own mines and manufactories It does not make its tax prohibitory, and never has. (Applause.) It makes the foreign product coming to United States in competition with ours bear the duty, and while supplying the needed revenue discriminates in favor of our own producers and our own productions. (Applause.)

LEVY IT ON FOREIGNERS. As a tariff has to be levied to raise revenue we believe it better that it should be levied on the foreign products which compete with those produced by our own people and to that extent protect our own producers, our own labor, and defend them reasonably and fairly in their own market. The result of this system of tariff has so quickened the energies of our people, so stimulated production and development as to make us the greatest agricultural and mining and unfacturing Nation of the world) has diversified our industries, given to the farmer the best market and to labor the best wages anywhere to be found, and the consumers better products at lower prices than they ever enjoyed. (Applause.) Under it we have had foreign trade than in any revenue tariff period of our history. Our exportations have exceeded our our inland trade and commerce have grown to an extent as surprising to us as to the nations of the world. (Applause.) I cannot better present another view of this question than by bringing to your attention a quotation from Mr. Greeley. It is specially apt now when Free-Trade writers are seeking to create antagonism between the farmers and manu-

"It seems to me self-evident that protection tends artisan or manufacturer, hence to diminish the cost of exchanging their respective products, and thus to secure to the farmer not only surer and steadier markets for his produce, but an ampler recompense for his labors. Such are the conclusions that long ago made me a Protectionist. Distant markets are all but ineficient harvests one year and buys grain of us quite freely, but next year her harvests are bounteous, and she requires very little more food than she produces no matter how freely we may be buying of her fabrics. which ruled here when Europe had a meagre harvest. A remote market virtually restricts the farmer to two or three great staples, while near markets enable him to diversify his products and thus maintain and increase the productive capacity of the soil. (Cheers. The words are as true as they were twenty-two years ago, when the great author penned them, and they

come now with peculiar force to repel the free-trade argument that the farmer is being robbed by the tariff. THE FETTERS ON TRADE.

The new Tariff law puts no fetters on trade, but moves such as were no longer required for our own wider, freer trade, regardful of our own interests and occupations, than we ever enjoyed under any tariff law. t makes reciprocity possible, which has heretofore been next to impossible, and under the provisions of the new law and within four months of its passage, President Harrison and his illustrious Secretary of State have concluded a treaty with Brazil, valuable to our country in the extensions of its trade. (Cheers.) We have opened up another avenue to the world's markets, regarded by some as better than our home markets (In which view I do not concur) by giving the American Under this provision, any citizen of this country import any material he pleases, pay the duty fixed by law, take it out and manufacture it into the finished product, take it back to the custom house and enter it for the foreign market, and the Government refunds him 99 per cent of the duty paid on the imported material, within 1 per cent of free trade. It makes all materials of foreign production for ship-building to be used in the foreign trade free. It has no prohibition in it, except that it prohibits the importation of obscene literature pictures, images, figures and everything else of an im-moral nature. It prohibits the landing in this country of the products of the prison labor of other countries to compete with the free labor of ours; and in the interest of our own producers, it prohibits the Govern ment from importing any foreign article except upon the terms exacted of its own chilzens. Under this law the Government cannot go abroad and buy what it can get at home without paying the duty. The result will be that the Government hereafter will buy more at home and less abroad, and it ought to. (Applause.) The misrepresentations of the new law by certain

papers and orators have been so serious and persistent that many good people have been prejudiced against it. It is true that experience is fast removing that prejudice, and will do still more in that way as time goes on, and the law makes its own demonstration. The course of the free-trade journals of the country is not novel in our history. They have never falled to make similar misrepresentations and false prophecies when a new projective law was substituted or passed. These critics and reviewers are as old as the tariff, and will doubtless be with us while tariffs last. For example, here is an editorial of a New-York evening journal of February 3, 1824, written after the Committee of the House of Representatives had reported the Protective Tariff law of 1824; let me read it.

"Pass the tariff as reported by the committee and you palsy the Nation. Pass it, and where will you any Enger find occupants for your costly piles of stores and dwelling-houses? Pass it, and who will be exempt from its grinding operation?

"The poorer clusters, especially, must feel its effect, in paying an additional price for every article of clothing they and their families wear, and every mouthful they eat or drink, save cold water; and to that will they ere long be reduced." (Laughter.)

THE SAME OLD WHINE.

THE SAME OLD WHINE.

What a familiar tone this has. (Laughter and ap-plause.) How like the editorial of the same paper written in October and November, 1890, and yet it was written sixty-seven years ago. When I saw if for the first time a few days ago, it read for all the world like the one I had seen in the same paper last year the day following my report of the new Tariff bill. (Langhter.) None of these awful prophecies were fulfiled; none of these dire results ensued. The nation was not palsied, but quickened into new life. The merchants did not move out of your costly piles of stores and dwelling houses, they remained only to require larger and finer and more costly ones; the poorer classes were not driven to cold water as their only food and diet, but their labor was in greater demand and their wages advanced in price. This city, this state and the entire country under that tariff, moved on to higher triumphs in industrial progress, and to a higher and better destiny for all of its people.

History seems to be repeating itself, the predictions of 1800 are already proving as fatal to the tariff prophets as those of 1824. (Applause.)

Prosperity has silenced false prophecy. Trade and experience have been dispelling its omens of evil.

The show windows have already contradicted the free-trade writer, and forced him to revise his figures, the advertising columns controvert the editorial columns, and the merchants' daily price lists have impeached the false testimony of the free-trade orator and the false philosophy of the free-trade professor. (Applause.)

May I not be pardoned for suggesting that hereafter last year the day following my report of the

May I not be pardoned for suggesting that hereafter these statements shall be accepted not as carrying absolute verity, but received with doubt and suspicion until confirmed by events and experience? This will be safest and will insure the people against deception. PROTECTION'S DEFENDER.

Profection never had an abler advocate and defender than Horsee Greeley. (Apprause.) His work on "Political Economy," published in 1870, is as clear an exposition of the whole economic subject as any work published before or since. It is within the comprehension of all-so plain and lucid and simple that the commonest mind can grasp and understand it. His decommonest mind can grasp and understand it. His debate with Samuel J. Tilden was a valuable contribution to this vexed subject; while his daily contributions to his paper, always forceful and logical, had much to do with dispelling free-trade theories and making and keeping public sentiment in favor of the American system. Since that great American editor hid down his pen the paper has under its pre-ent able management never deviated in its devotion to the protective cause that was so near and dear to its founder. (Applause.) Its support to the great cause was never weak or wavering, it has struck hard blows for the system. It has fought a hard fight in a city whose sentiment was more frequently adverse than friendly, and whose press, with few exceptions, were fighting on the side of free trude. (Cheers.)

quently adverse than friendly, and whose press, with few exceptions, were fighting on the side of free trade. (Cheers.)

I congratulate The Tribune and its managers that upon this issue it never failed to win a victory. (Applause.) In its half-century of life, when the question of a protective tariff, or a revenue tariff, has been distinctively before the American people, the people were with it, and their verdict was in favor of the American and against the British system. (Applause.) Nor can we doubt that it will be so in the vers of the future. The issue may be blinded by other considerations, it may be subordinated for a time to other questions, but when once and clearly presented the plain people, whose interests and industries are involved, whose wages and occupations are affected, cannot be induced to vote against themselves, against the interest of their families and fellow-clitzens, and in opposition to the progress and glory of the Republic. I have an abiding faith in the justice of the people. Mr. Greeley's prophetic words are full of truth and conrage and hope, and we can well adopt them now. On December 1, 1869, he wrote: "We are about to enter as a people upon a very general and earnest discussion of economic questions, and I rejoice that such is the case. I welcome the conflict, for I feel entirely assured as to the ultimate issue. Bull Runs and Chickamaucas may intervene, but I look beyond them to our Atlanta and our Appointance." (Applause.)

Industry has its campaigns and its battlefields and as not yet beyond the need of intrenchments and fortifications. God grant us the wisdom and virtue to press forward on the shining path thus opened painly before us to the end that our labor may be fully employed, and fairly recompensed, and that age after age may witness the rapid yet substantial progress and growth of our people in all the arts of peace—all the elements of national well below.

I congratulate The Tribune to-night. Whether it faces the past or whether it faces the future it can do it wit

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. Mr. Van der Stucken now took Mr. Damrosch's place as conductor, and the orchestra played his "Festival March," after which Mr. McElroy introduced Mr. Depew in these words: "The link which connects The Tribune of the past with The Tribune of the present, we are happy to say, is not missing. The favorite son of this metropolis, the best beloved public man since Henry Clay,

fied its hearty approbation by loud and prolonged applause. Here is his speech in full:

have never been successfully answered. (Cheers.) They is that link. The pupil of Horace Greeley, come now with peculiar force to repel the free-trade the steadfast friend of Whitelaw Reff., the stanch and true Republican, the commanding orator, he is announced to speak only of The Tribune, past and present. But we all know his generosity and his scorn of pent-up Utica's. So I doubt not that before he sits down he will touch upon The Tribune of the future. Chauncey Mitchell Depew."

To an audience of New-Yorkers an introduction of Mr. Depew is of course entirely superfluous, except as a matter of form or as giving an opportunity to say something bright and pleasant poort him. A right royal welcome did the audience give Mr. Depew, and he was unable to begin speaking for several minutes because of the storm of applause. When he had thus been assured that his words would fall on the cars of

admirers and friends, he spoke as follows:
Ladies and Gentlemen: It is the pride and pleasure of the alumni of a college to celebrate its centennial periods. Then they come together to express with renewed ardor and enthusiasm their love and loyalty for Alma Mater. They recall the founder of the university, the eminent teachers who have adorned the faculty, the distinguished men whose names are borne on the catalogue, the unequalled services which the university has rendered to the country and its civilization. Eloquence and song are invoked to tell the story and enforce its lessons. It is with like spirit and purpose that we crowd this house to-night, (Cheers.) I speak for the great body of The Tribune No catalogue is large enough to carry their names. (Cheers.) They are all over the habitable globe, and in every position and vocation in life. From bench and bar, from pulpit and pew, from farm and furnace, from mine and mill, from study and studio, from stately palace and humble cottage, in budding manhood and womanhood and tottering age, come the greetings and the cheers of sympathetic millions of people. (Cheers.) They differ, as the poles and all that intervenes, in material endowment and mental acquirement, in conditions of life and habits of thought; but they have learned The Tribnne's musle and caught The Tribune's step. They march together and they fight together for cherisaed principles and patriotic purposes. (Loud cheers.)

A GREAT PARTY NEWSPAPER.

It is only a great party newspaper which can command such continuing confidence and devotion. (Cheers.) It is by the common joys of many victories and the common sorrows of numerous defeats that people become attached to a leader or an organ. The independent press has a recognized place and per-forms a great and useful work under republican institutions. But it can have no stable constituency. Its friends to-day may be its enemies to-morrow The stones which fly with impartial liberality from its weapons will in turn hit each of its readers. But the element of human nature which causes men to take the chances of suffering a little, when they can witness the many suffer more, is the prosperity and opportunity of the critic. (Laughter and applause.) In the not infrequent periods when partisanship be-comes blind and bad men and worse measures threaten the public welfare, the mission of the independent press is clear, and its work of incalculable benefit.

The leading organ of its party, however, comes to the cross-roads debater as an ally, and to the fireside as a friend. (Cheers.) The reader buckles it on as his mental armor, and grasps its arguments as his sword, and goes fearlessly to the buttle with his unregenerate neighbor. "Why do you look so gloomy!" said a traveller riding along the highway in the Western Reserve in the old anti-slavery days, to a farmer who was sitting moodily on a fence. "Because," said the farmer, "my Democratic friend next door got the pest of me in an argument last night. But when I et my Semi-Weekly Tribune to-morrow, I'll knock the oundations all out from under him." (Laughter and cheers.) When I was a lad in the country, I have frequently observed a man drive in ten miles to the village postoffice for his Weekly Tribune, and the same peron, when the term closed, came up to the acad for his boy. I could sep no difference in the affectionate tenderness and eager pleasure with which he grasped his paper or embraced his son. (Laughter and applause.)

POPULAR SCHOOL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. The party journal is our only popular school of political economy. Its students never graduate nor abate their enthusiasm. Its lessons are reiterated day by day, as the truths of the Bible are enforced and reinforced inf amily worship. The voter and his representative receive their principles from the same source, and the one judges the fidelity of the other by a common standard. The utterance of the editor

an event occurs. It discovers instantly a weak point in the enemy's lines, and rushes upon it with resistless fury. It rallies its stampeded regiments and gathers in its stragglers, and ever shouts, "Forward, forward."

It has always possessed that rarest courage in a party paper, the ability to break an idol if discovered to be a sham or a fraud. While earnestly pursuing and exposing bad men on the other side, it has fee lessly lashed corrupt leaders in its own ranks into disgrace and oblivion. The black lines of The Tribune about the condemned have been the party pillory for traitors and rascals. But the brightest names in the history of the country during the last fifty years have been brought into prominence by this same journal. With uncering instinct it has discovered signal ability for the public service and Illumined the rathway of its possessor to place and power. (Applause.) It has statesmen who have owed their fame and progress to brilliant and useful members of the Senate and House Cabinet Ministers and Governors of States. (Cheers.)

THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM NOT LIMITED. The consistent and persistent advocacy of party nen and political principles has not limited the field of tournalistic enterprise. Most welcome and delightful to the older readers of our paper were the letters of Bayard Taylor. Then travelling Americans were comparatively unknown. They had not yet started upon that universal pilgrimage which climbs mountains and delves into caves, which penetrates forbidden places and explores hitherto inaccessible regions, which walks familiarly through the courts of kings and touches elbows with princes and nobles, and which questions everything sacred or profane. (Laughte and applause.) Bayard Taylor personally conducted his great constituency over Europe and up the Nile; he led them through historic scenes and famous galleries, and put them in familiar intercourse with men

#### In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good meaning the cold the which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months must be expelled, or when the mild days come, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to be overcome by debility or some serious disease. The remarkable success of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the universalle success of Hood's Sarsaparilla and reliable blood purifier. If we could show you the many letters we receive from people of whom we never heard before, telling of remarkable success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is a radical and reliable blood purifier. If we could show you the many letters we receive from people of whom we never heard letters we receive from people of whom we never heard letters we receive from people of whom we never heard letters we receive from people of whom we never heard letters we receive from people of whom we never heard before, telling of remarkable success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is a radical and reliable blood purifier.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For many years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dulness, unpleasant tasts in my mouth in the morning. It removes this had taste, relieves my haddache and makes BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

### The Spring Medicine

"My whole system can be a sort of mental ambition was gone, had pains in my back, and a feeling of much of outside preparations, but for a sort of mental lassitude which I could not throw off. I was treated unsucessfully for kidney troubles. One day at my brother's I with evidence of sluggish blood, I have used about one saw a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, simply taking it after it. Before the first bottle was taken I can candidly say ach breakfast. I find myself clearer-headed and brisker. I was relieved. I have used the medicine off and on ever bodied for it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

"After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt like a new

The Spring

Medicine

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Speedy Relief

and certain cure is given in cases

## LA GRIPPE

bronchitis, and pneumonia by the prompt use of

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Those of his readers who have since visited familia places, have found the realities tame indeed compared with the realistic pictures impressed upon their imagi-

nations by this master word painter.

The critical analyses of current literature by George Ripley were worthy of equal recognition with the best of the Edinburgh reviewers, while the historical con tributions of Richard Hildreth and the rich diction and ripe scholarship of Hussard elevated the standard and dignified the position of American journalism. (Applause.) Ripley gave thirty-one years of his learning and ability to The Tribune. He founded the American school of literary criticisin. It was catholic, but just, liberal, but severe, if its punishment only could kill or ure. The enthusiasite love for his fellow-men, and for any movement which could elevate mankind, made him sacrifice brilliant opportunities in the pulpit to be come the president of the famous Brook Farm Association, which collected so many ingenuous minds, and when it falled released to the country so many noble spirits who have made an indelible impresupon their age. This same superb unselfishness, wedded to his unfalling judgment and universal acquire ment, gave to the literature of our country a censor and a friend. (Cheers.) He probed its faults, curbed its exuberance, and put authoritative stamp and ap proval upon the efforts which have commanded for American genius the recognition of the world. (Cheers.)

HIGH PLANE OF DRAMATIC CRITICISM. What Ripley did so superbly for The Tribune of Freeley, and he and Hassard for The Tribune of Reid, in the field of literary review, has been repeated criticism. Vitiated tastes and depraved appetites ephemeral applause and unstinted praise for anything from nudity to inanity, which crowded the house, have all tended to demoralize managers and degrade the stage. (Applause.) Here again The Tribune had its own and a purely original and sturdily American standard of art. If it was pervaded by a Puritan flavor, it was the Puritanism of Milton modified by the traditions of Shakespeare and Sheridan. It de nanded purity of purpose, elegance of expression, visible touch of genius, and an interpretation upon the nodels and close to the best ideals of the stage. undisputed chief of this school is William Winter

William E. Robinson and James S. Pike, William H Fry and George Alfred Townsend, Charles Nordhoff and John Hay, regularly or occasionally corresponding with The Tribune, have given to that department distinction and popularity. But the telegraph and cable have either narrowed the sphere or utterly obliterated the corre spondent as we knew and loved him in earlier days one writer, however, by his conspleuous ability, his unequalled grasp of the motives of statesmen and the movement of parties, and his commanding intimacy with the leaders in Parliament, in literature, in science in art and in scriety, has overcome the conditions of hi environments and stayed the decree of fate. Tribune holds undisputed the palm and supremacy of foreign correspondence through the masterful pen of George W. Smalley. (Cheers.)

SHAPING MIGHTY EVENTS.

To have lived during these wonderful fifty years just closed is a providential privilege; to have done anything in shaping the mighty events which separate this half century from the rest of recorded time is a decoration. That The Tribune has done much is the inspira tion of our gathering to-night. (Cheers.) That Henry J. Raymond should have worked upon the paper at its beginning for eight dollars a week, and died in the prime of life a statesman of national fame, a journalist of (Cheers.) Americans love a good fighter and hard great reputation and the founder of a powerful newspaper; that Charles A. Dana should have been its anaging editor under Horace Greeley in its youth, the Nestor of his profession, full of well won honor and well earned prosperity, the creator, the head, the heart and the controller of one of the greatest of American journals, is evidence of The Tribune spirit, and of the progress of the century, and an object lesson to the young men of the land of the opportunities and possi bilities in this country for energy and brains. (Cheers.) It is not by its inventions, marvellous as they are

and magical as are the results which they have proof wealth, though both surpass the wildest dreams of the statesmen and economists of the past, that this period will be known in future ages. It is the expansion of the liberties of mankind, and the emancipe don of the people from the bondage of laws, of caste and of custom, it is the freedom of the slave, which will mark this era. (Cheers.) No advocate has been more nearly right on all these great issues than The Tribune. (Applause.) It requires courage of a high order, and principle which no peril can shake, for an enterprise which is in a sense a business to be right when it is both unpopular and unprofitable. grieves me to confess that, grand as New-York is in most of the elements which make a great metropolis she has in those critical years been a laggard for lib-She mobbed Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Gar rison when speaking for the slave. She hunted negroe to their death when the life of the Nation was at to their death when the life of the Nation was at stake; and riotérs have tried to murier Horace Greeley and destroy The Tribune property. But, undismayed by the threats against its prosperity from the Philistinism of merchants who preferred their business to humanity, unterrified by angry mobs and raging rioters. The Tribune thundered day by day for free soil, free speech and free men. (Loud cheers.) It awakened the conscience of the Nation and aroused the patriotism of the people. (Cheers.)

The birth of a butterfly has commanded the genius of Darwin and the brush of Fortuny. The story of the building of a State taxed the powers of the best minds of the centuries from Aristotle to Macaulay, from Hume to Bancroft. But the origin, influence and work of a great journal, properly told, would be the photograph of its time. The limits of this occasion do not permit the effort, and the task belongs to worthier hands. A few landmarks indicate the character of a continent. The financial crash of 1837, which involve

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TIME.

permit the effort, and the task belongs to worther hands. A few landmarks indicate the character of a continent. The financial crash of 1837, which involved the country in common ruin, was brought on by the free-trade tariff of 1832. Its results of the firee-trade tariff of 1832. Its results of the firee-trade tariff of 1842. The pressure of debt and bank-ruptcy was still upon the people. Their hopes were in the new Administration and its party in Congress, when suddenly in the forefront of the hottest battle appeared The Tribune. It came to voice the sentiment and drive home the argument for the protection of American industries. (Cheers.) The tariff of 1842 that was the fruit of the victory. Commerce revived, was the fruit of the victory. Commerce revived, was the fruit of the victory. Commerce revived, the trade was quickened, the thrill of a new life was felt in farm and workshop, in mill and mine. It was the beginning of a new era of National development and goneral prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

Finshed with the triumph in which it had borne so conspicuous a part, the young journal grow with the growth of the Republic. The old press which creaked and groaned for six hours to threw off 0,000 coples, has evoluted into the marvellous machine which, rejoicing in its strength and eager for the fray, hurls forth 50,000 papers printed, pasted and folded every hour and cries for more. But whether The did gingy rooms in 1841, or loads express wagons and railway cars from the tall tower in 1801, it was and is, and has always consistently been the recognized champion of the policy of Protection. (Cheers). There have been many defeats and frequent sethecks during this half century of continuous struggle with theorists without data, and reformers whose restless natures mistook change for progress. Others have despaired or fallen fainting by the wayside, but the unshakable of his protection by the last Congress, but this journal not only kept up the fight through its columns—it sent missionaries into the field, whose spec

Dana, Reid, Childs, Pulitzer came from the people. Personal experience taught them the hardships of struggle, the prasures of victory, the satisfaction of independence, and put them in touch and sympathy with the masses. Horace Greeley was an admirable representative of those to, whom Abraham Iducoin belonged, and whom he loved to style "common people." In the directness, vigor and power of his editorials he had no equals. He led and moved millions, and no writer ever had a following so numerous and so loyal (Cheers.) He saw his cherished paper rise from nothing to be one of the greatest of American Journals, and then suddenly threatened with ruin in the catastrophe of '72 which caused his death. But he left a successor who was equal to the emergency, and better able to supply the needs and grasp the spirit of the times. (Loud cheers.)

"From the sacred sahes of the first
Shall a new Rome in phoenix grandeur burst," sang the poet in prophetic strain. The Tribune in its hour of danger was rescued and placed upon sure foundations, and raised to the height of power and prosperity by the genius of Whitelaw Reid. (Great cheering.) He had youth, indomitable conrage, and training in the traditions of the paper. He possessed experience with the army and with public life at the National Capital. He won the devoted attachment of the old staff, and added to it the enthusiasm and ardor of the able men of his own period who gladly enlisted in his service, (Cheers.) The accumulated trasures of popular education, of beneficent measures, formulated into laws, of minds opened, fertilized and quickened, of contributions to the glory and greatness of the Republic, are the product of the paper's first Fifty Years. (Cheers.) Hail and God-speed upon its second half century to The Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley and edited by Whitelaw Reid. (Loud, long and enthusiastic cheering.)

INTRODUCING MR. DANA

Mr. Damrosch resumed the leadership of the rchestra, which played Arthur Foote's andante, from a suite for strings in E major. At its close Tharles A. Dana was introduced as follows: "It is one of the distinctions of our festival that it has brought to this platform the man, who, for long years, was Horace Greeley's ablest lieutenant. He has not come, as we under-stand it, to renew his allegiance to the newspaper of his youth, but perhaps he generously whispers to himself to-night, 'How happy could I be with The Tribune were the charmer on the other corner away.' No one is so well qualified to speak of Mr. Greeley and the old days of The Tribune. A whole-hearted greeting, I am sure, awaits him at your hands, and present that unrivalled American journalist, Charles Anderson Dana."

The Editor of "The Sun," friend and former ssociate of the founder of The Tribune, was warmly welcomed. His speech, which was made up of personal recollections of Mr. Greeley, was as follows:

In looking over this vast audience I have seen with great pleasure that while the mass of it are Republicans, there are upon these benches not a few dis tinguished members of the other party. (Applause.) And I think that it is, indeed, a proper occasion that patriotic Americans of whatever political denomination should take an interest in the success, and in the semientennial anniversary, especially of a journal like The Tribune. (Applause.) A necessity of free government is that there should

be parties; and that there must be two important, conspicuous parties which overshadow all others, and ontest with each other the possession of power and he administration of the government. It is then essential that each of these parties should be governed by the highest motives that human nature admits of that each of them should be upright, should be intelligent, should be sincere and earnest in the defence of principles, and in the endeavor to gain to their measures the approbation of the whole people. For this reason I regard it as a most welcome fact that here are distinguished Democrats joining with the Republican leaders, and with the most eminent men of that party in the celebration of this anniversary. (Applause.) To me has been assigned the duty of saving some words as I knew him during the many years that I was intimately associated with him in the conduct of The fribune. It is not an easy task to execute this charge within the brief space that alone is possible to a peaker at this advanced hour of the evening. It would require a whole volume to do justice to that extraordinary man, to his varied talents, to the sensi-tiveness of his nature, to the elevation of his purposes and to the constant and unswerving fidelity with which he adhered to the convictions of the time, and advocated fhem with an ability that has never been surpassed in the newspaper profession. (Ap-

HIS RISE TO FAME. He was a man of almost no education-indeed of no ducation at all except what he had acquired for nimself. The worst school that a man can be sent to, and the west of all it is for a man of genius, is what is called a self-education. There is no greater misfortune for a man of extraordinary talent than to be educated by himself, because he has of necessity a very poor schoolmaster. There is nothing more advantageous to an able youth than to be thrown into and in the struggle for superiority in the school and in the college. That was denied to Mr. Greeley. He knew no language but his own; but of that he possessed the most extraordinary mastery. His wit and las humor flowed out in idiomatic forms of expression that were surprising and delightful, and that remain in the mind almost forever. His mind expanded as he went on in the pursuit of his professional labors. first was connected with him he would not have any notice taken of the theatres. He began by refusing to print the theatre advertisements. He would not allow horse racing to be reported. He conducted The Tribune on the most extreme principle of Puritan-ism. He would not have anything there that was not entirely unobjectionable in point of morals and social

A BIG HORSE RACE REPORTED.

But one day there was a horse race of enermous inerest. It was the great race between Boston and Fashion, which occurred along about 1842 or 1843, if recollect rightly. It was a great conflict between the North and the South-a sort of premonition of that normous and dreadful conflict which later covered the land with devastation and sorrow. Well, this was a norse race in which the whole public was interested, because it was not only a horse race, but it was also to a certain extent a polltical event; and everybody about the office felt that it ought to be reported; that we would not have t' o news if it was not done. Finally the man who was to report it, or who ought to report it, went to Mr. Greeley and said: "Mr. Greeley, we ought to report that horse-race. It will not do for The Tribune to appear day after to-morrow without any account of that event in which the whole public mind is absorbed." "Well," said Horace, "I don't know." Finally, said

he, "I guess you will have to do it," and, said he, We have to report hangings, anyway," (Laughter.) And after that time horse-races and theatres were noticed in The Tribune as they deserved. But, as you see, there was a great distance between that day and the day of William Winter, of whom Mr. Depew has just spoken with such eloquence. Mr. Greeley was, above all, a man of progressive mind. He did not stay at this place to-day because he had stayed there yesterday. He was constantly acquiring and admitting new ideas, extending his intellectual vision, and going out to ends and purposes that he had not before admitted. I have been thinking what was his professional code. Every man who has charge of a newspaper, who controls a newspaper, has to have a moral code by which he is guided in the conduct of his paper. In order that I might not state it inaccurately, I have noted down what I conceive to be the professional code that governed Mr. Greeley during fils control of The Tribune: "Always give a hearing of your epponent, Never attack a man and refuse to let him answer in the same column, (Applause.) Be always as considerate of the weak and irlenddess as of the powerful. (Applause.) Wastono strength in advocating that which is intriusically impossible. Never compromise your ownopinions on account of your subscribers or adversartes. (Applause.) If they don't like your ideas they can always go to another shop." That was the doctrine of Horace Greeley; and that doctrine he practised during the whole of his active life. I cannot remember, amid all the controversies and they were often very bitter controverses) in which he was continually engaged, that he ever violated one of those principles. charge of a newspaper, who controls a newspaper, has he was continually e THE TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

In his hands, forty or fifty years ago, The Tribune was necessarily a very different paper from what it is to-day. The world has changed. The mode of treating subjects of public interest has been altered. Then the journalist was engaged in a continual fight. He was always attacking somebody. He was always defending himself. He was always launching satire and score at some opponent, and receiving his warfare in return. It is entirely changed now. It is wonderful how little personal controversy there is in our great newspapers. (Laughter.) The exigencies of the discussion of political and social principles have varied, and there is much less. In fact, tasing The Tribane as a model, there is almost no personal controversy to be found in it. And I think that has contributed greatly to the success, to the dignity and to the moral weight which it everywhere exerts. (Applanse.)

I could give a great many illustrations of this peculiarity of his, but there is one that occurs to me that exhibits so well the quality of his wit and humor that I will repeat it. He had slways a violent contest with General James Watson Webb, who edited "The Courier and Enquirer." They hold belonged to the same party; but in those days the struggles of journalism and the autmosities of journalists were not confined to memthe journalist was engaged in a continual fight.

A BAD HUMOR CURED

\$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine without avail. Gave himself up to die.

Good Wife suggests Cuticura Remedies. Uses them 7 months, and is entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1803-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg, from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my cheek and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find, and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure, but could not, and finally giving myself up to die, my good wife sugested to me, one day, to try the CUTICUIA REMEDIES, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggested on and manpy to say by different application of your CUTICUIA REMEDIES for seven months, I was centirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am a sound and well man to-day. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any new who may call on me my experience. C. L. PEARSALL,

April 18, 1890.

#### **Cuticura Remedies**

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and spredily ended, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Puriflers and Humor Remedies the world fas ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SCAP, an exquisite Skin Purifler and Beautifler, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to ago, from pinples to scrotula, when the best obysicians, hospitals, and all other remodies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA. 50c.: SOAP. 25c.: RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. To sold for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 litustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily



bers of the opposite parties toward each other, and there was even bitterness and discords between members of the same party. Mr. Greeley was notable, as very many of you undoubtedly remember, for a free, easy and careless style of costume, and he sometimes carried it to almost the verge of eccentricity. He was the opposite of a dude. General Webb, in "The Courier and Enquirer," assailed him for his style of dress, saying that it was not proper or respectable that a man who edited a newspaper, and a Whig newspaper especially, should dress in that way. General Webb had recently been pardoned out of State's prison, where he had been sentenced on account of fighting a duel. He had been pardoned by Governor Seward. Mr. Greeley retorted: "Our dress may be pretty awkward, but it is nothing to what Webb would have worn if Seward had not pardoned him." (Laughter.)

ALWAYS A THOROUGH AMERICAN.

There was one quality that was always conspicuous in Horace Greeley—and he never let loose from it—and that was his Americanism. I cannot recall an in-tellectual man or a public man of eminence in this country who was so unmixed and so unqualified an American as he. There was no foreign element in his mind; no foreign element in his thinking; no truckling to any foreign ledea; and not a snobbish inspiration in all his life or action. And this he maintained to the end. He maintained it even in that tragical termination to which Mr. Depew has alluded, and which brought his long and laborious life to an end amid circumstances so painful. There was no letting down at any time. And when I hear that commonplace criticism, which in many quarters is so freely launched against the memory of Horace Greeley, and which deplores, either with sincerity or with sham, the ambition which led him, as we are told, out of his proper sphere into the paths of political aspiration, and made him dream that he could sit in the seat of George Washington—when I hear that criticism I hear it without sympathy and without respect. (Applause.)

When I hear that there is too much ambition in the minds of intellectual men, gifted with power by nature, trained for public duties by practice, and by familiarity with public affairs—when I hear that I feel that the cell that we suffer from, on the contrary, is that there is too little of such ambition; too little of that high aspiration which aims boiltly and freely at the noblest reward which the people have to give; too little of that readiness to submit onesself to the most grave and serious duties which the people can impose. (Applause.) American as he. There was no foreign element in his

ROSWELL G. HORR'S WORDS.

The chairman next introduced Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, who had assigned to him as a text Horace Greeley's famous saying, " Go West, young man!" Mr. McElroy said, in presenting Mr. Horr to the audience:

"There is probably no saying outside of Solomon which is better known than Mr. Greeley's with other youths in the conflicts of study | 'Go West, young man.' It is the subject that has been assigned this evening to a distinguished Republican who is well able to handle it. Born in Vermont, he took Mr. Greeley's advice, went to live in Michigan, was sent to Congress from Michigan, and on every stump nearly in the Union, in season and out of season, he has upheld the Ropublican principles. I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Roswell G. Horr."

Mr. Horr, who was cordially received, said: Mr. Chairman: If you will take a strip running around the world, bounded on the south by the 20th degree of north latitude and on the north by the 60th degree of north latitude, you will find that this belt of the world's surface, which comprises not to exceed one-quarter of its area, really covers the home of nearly all the great human achievements of the past enturies. Within this narrow belt will be found the cradle of the human race. It covers the Garden of Eden, Jerusalem, Smyrna and the great Valley of the Nile. It not only embraces all there was of ancient Egypt, but within these lines are Persia, Carthage, Greece, the Roman Empire, France, Spain, Germany, the bulk of the Russian Empire, Great Britain, all of the United States of America, also Japan and the

Chinese Empire. If you will stand on the banks of the Euphrates, which is given as one of the boundary lines of Eden and is somewhere near the spot where the human race is said to have gotten its first start in this world, and look toward the East, you will find an unbroken area of land stretching out over 3,000 miles, while the distance toward the West from Jerusalem to the Atlantic Ocean is hardly one-half that number of miles. The first emigrant mentioned in the written history of the human family is said to have left the country of his birth at an early day. His name was Cain, and his record tells us that he moved East, not West. Whether he went simply in search of a wife or whether he had learned that there was no extradition treaty between Eden and the land of Nod is not clearly set forth, but it is distinctly stated that he travelled to the east of Eden. His example of moving in the wrong direction, however, does not seem to have been generally followed.

There must have been, even at that early day, some Horace Greeley familiar with the Aryan language who went up and down the highways and byways along the banks of the Euphrates shouting to the passers-by, "Go West, young man." We know this because we soon find cities and empires springing up in the West. First came the long line of Egyptian rulers from

Rameses 1 to Nebuchadnezzar and with them the people who founded Babylon and built the Pyramids. They were men who had just moved West. Nebuchadnezzar must have been a Western man, for you remember he was on a ranch for seven years of his reign. Then followed Carthage, the home of Hannibal, and Greece and the Roman Empire. You see, Romulus and Remus were simply two young men moving West. founded an empire, laid out a city and no doubt did thriving Western business in the sale of corner lota. Then followed the ancient Gauls, the Franks, the Teutons, and last of all Great Britain, the furthess west of them all, made up of the people from the East who were striving to get nearer the setting sun. For a time the Atlantic Ocean seemed to place an impassable barrier in the way of this human impulse to get

It is now almost 400 years since Columbus crossed that ocean and again made it possible for the human family to obey what had now become a congenital trad -an inherited desire to go West.

There can be little doubt that Columbus, too, received his first inspiration from some Horace Greeley of the Middle Ages, who, governed by the impulse that had been accumulating through the centuries, and perhaps having been taught a lesson from the disasters of the Crusaders, who you know had always been attempting to move East, stood in the streets of Genos and travelled up and down the valleys of Spain shouting with the religious fervor of those days, "Go West, young man." Columbus simply went West, and in doing so discovered the New World, the Western Hemisphere. Thus again it was made possible for the live, active portion of the human family to move on in the direction that had always blessed the race. What we now call the East was then the West. The New-England and Middle States were all settled by people who were going West.

The Pilgrim Fathers, the Dutch who took possession of New-Amsterdam, where we are to-night, the Quakers who came into Pennsylvania, the men who tound

Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea.

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar